Tale Danim Family.

BRIGHTON BEACH PARK—3, 8:30—Boer War.

CONET ISLAND—Dreamland—Luna Park—Bostock's Animal Arena.

EDEN MUSEE-World in Wax.

HAMMERSTEIN'S PARADISE ROOF GARDENS-8:15-SQUARE THEATRE-2:15-5:15-The Rollickmg Girl. KNICKERBOCKER-2:15-8:15- Sergeant Brue. LTRIC-2-8:15- Fariana.

MAJESTIC - 8:15 - York State Folks.

MANHATTAN REACH -3 - 8:30 - Vaudeville Carnivals
6:15 - Pain's Port Arthur - Grand Fireworks. NEW YORK ROOF AND WISTARIA GROVE-S:30

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### Business Notices.

### BUSINESS IS BUSINESS.

When advertisers get returns from a newspaper they advertise more largely and more frequently in that paper. This is the reason The Tribune is showing such a large and steady growth in advertising space.

> In the seven months ending July 31, 1965, The New-York Daily and Sunday Tribune printed 591,478 Lines of Advertising

more than during the same period of 1904 In other words, this is a gain in seven months of nearly

1.872 Columns. Send your advertising

> THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE Circulation Books Open.

where others are sending it,

# New-York Daily Cribune

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1905.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN-The Russian Emperor issued manifesto proclaiming a national consultative assembly; the body will possess no power to make new laws; It can be dissolved by order of the Emperor and can be overruled by the Council of Ministers, which constitutes the upper house; elections will be by indirect vote and the property qualifications of electors are high ——
The Russian Foreign Office denied the report that Count Lamsdorff had resigned —— Advices from Paris say that the hope of peace vices from Paris say that the hope of peace continues to be generally entertained

woul do. — Baron Kentaro Kaneko visited President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, and it was supposed that his call was in connection with the peace conference. — There were sixty-two new cases and eight deaths from yellow fever in New-Orleans. — Four persons were killed while driving over a grade crossing at Philadelphia, N. Y. — A Troy special was wrecked by collision with a New-York Central excursion train. — J. H. Richards advocated the establishment of a Department of Mines at the lishment of a Department of Mines at the

Trans-Mississippi Congress. CITY.—Stocks were weak. —— Police and militia combined to make the funeral of Harris Lindsley, Third Deputy Police Commissioner of ) concerns. — Bombs were sent the mail to Jacob H. Schiff and, land (Vt.) concerns. == through the mail to Jacob H. Schin.

M. Guggenheim's Sons. — The body of an Italian, supposed to be a victim of a vendetta plot, was found in Van Cortlandt Park. — Typhoid fever was said to be on the Mohr) declared that "she must have her rights." THE WEATHER-Indications for to-day Fair; light to fresh east to south winds. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 72 degrees;

We desire to remind our readers who are about to leave the city that THE TRIBUNE will be sent by mail to any address in this country or abroad, and address changed as often as desired. Subscriptions may be given to your regular dealer before leaving, or, if more convenient, hand them in at THE TRIBUNE

See opposite page for subscription rates.

## INDEMNITY

Indemnity, at least equally with Saghalien, is a point on which the peace envoys at Portsmouth seriously disagree. Whether called indemnity or reimbursement or anything else, the thing is the same. Japan wants it and Russia refuses to give it. How widely views concerning it differ may be seen from the fact that, as we cited the other day, a prominent Japanese authority declares that an indemnity is always paid by a beaten belligerent as a matter of course-a statement from which we must dissent-while on behalf of Russia Mr. De Martens, who is an unsurpassed authority on such matters, declares that Japan's demand is unprecedented, and that no country has ever paid an indemnity under such circumstances as those of Russia at the present time. It is easy to appreciate the feelings of both powers. Japan has, for her own protection and for the welfare of the world, compelled Russia to retire from Manchuria; she has done so at great expense, and she naturally thinks she ought to be reimbursed by the power against which she had to take that action. The Russian sentiment was epigrammatically expressed by Mr. Witte when he said substantially that he would not agree to reliaburse Japan one cent for the expendi-

tures she had incurred in injuring Russia. Thus the issue is drawn. Apparently there is a deadlock, which must be broken if the negotiations are to result in peace. We must still believe it will be broken, though just how it would be rash to venture to predict. But of this we may be pretty sure-that the decision will rest upon diplomatic and equitable grounds, or upon those of expediency, and will not be made because of the necessity of either of the powers. If "progress must be permanent and not artificial, Japan waives the indemnity, it will not be because Russia is unable to pay it. If she insists | He says: "We must pay the price of everyupon exacting it, it will not be because she cannot get along without it. Nobody, probably, has doubted Russia's ability to pay an indemnity of even a billion dollars, but some have seemed to think Japan is being so impoverished by the war that reimbursement is necessary to save her from bankruptcy. For this view there

is apparently no warrant.

penses about \$845,000,000. Of this \$410,000,000 has been raised from foreign and \$200,000,000 from domestic loans, the remaining \$235,000,000 coming from increased taxes, savings on other items of the budget, etc. The national debt has been more than trebled. Such figures might seem ominous for so poor a country, but further analysis of the situation indicates that Japan is well able to bear the burden. That country has developed industry, commerce and wealth at an enormous rate in recent years. In the ten years before the war the revenue from taxes increased by 120 per cent, from state properties by 520 per cent and from stamps by 2,000 per This did not, however, mean overtaxation, but rather a relative decrease of taxation, for at the same time the foreign trade increased by 300 per cent, the earnings of railroads, posts and telegraphs by 400 per cent and bank deposits by 1,500 per cent. The national capital

was increased by 300 per cent. The extra war taxes, then, do not probably constitute any greater burden than did the ordinary taxes a dozen years ago. In 1893 taxes and duties amounted to nearly 75 per cent of the value of all exports. In 1904 they were only 60 per cent thereof. Moreover, in 1904, despite the disturbance of commerce caused by the war, the Japanese export trade increased by 10 per cent, and this year it is continuing to increase at a handsome rate. With the opening of Corea and Manchuria to Japanese industry and commerce there will be a further augmentation of prosperity, such as should enable the empire to bear the burdens and to discharge the obligations of the war without serious difficulty, even without any reimbursement from Russia.

## RECIPROCITY AND REVISION.

The suggestion of the reciprocity conference that a permanent tariff commission of experts should be created to consider needed changes in the schedules and the making of reciprocal arrangements has much to commend it. Tariff making is, of course, a legislative function, and the broad lines of policy must rightly continue to be worked out by the national legislature without evasion or delegation of power. Experience has shown, however, that any attempt through Congress to adapt schedules to changing conditions of trade or take advantage of commercial opportunities in foreign countries is fraught with the greatest difficulties. As Governor Cummins points out, a treaty of reciprocity, no matter how advantageous it may be to the American people, can only by a virtual miracle command a two-thirds vote in the United States Senate. And as for any revision to cut down particular duties which are believed to have been outgrown, that, of course, arouses special interests to their greatest activity of opposition. No body constituted like the House of Repre

sentatives is fitted to reach unprejudiced judgment on matters of business detail. It requires a body of semi-judicial character to do that well. The points at issue involve rival interests which are not content with presenting in the strongest possible light the facts on their side of the case and leaving the matter for decision, but insist on bringing all sorts of personal, business and political pressure to prevent impartial judgment. If accounts between merchants were thus submitted to vote no fair verdict could ever be obtained, though the judges had the best intentions in the world. Congress might well mark out the lines for tariff duties. hypothetically prescribe them, subject to cer tain conditions, and leave experts to apply the general rules to the changing facts of trade. Thus we might secure really more fixed trade conditions than are offered by the much urged policy of leaving a good enough tariff alone. As a matter of fact, the tariff is not left alone. The statesmen of 1897 decide that a certain measure of protection is just and wise. There may be something in the manufacturer's claim that, acting on that decision, he embarks in business and is, for a reasonable term of years at least, entitled to a continuation of that protection. He is not, however, entitled in 1905 to a practical doubling of it, which in some cases he secures through changes in trade conditions, so that the same actual duty operates to give him much more than the normal profit which Congress originally meant to allow and which he was content to receive.

So far as the reciprocity conference is what It professes to be-a movement in harmony with the practice of reasonable protection-and expresses the desire of the American people for the adaptation of tariffs protective in principle to the new conditions of commerce, it deserves encouragement. The stress laid upon tariff revision as contrasted with reciprocity treaties suggests that the reciprocity idea is subordinate to the desire to be free from outgrown schedules. The resolutions adopted at Chicago are moderate in tone and undoubtedly express the opinion of a growing body of Republicans who believe in protection, but whose devotion to particular schedules is not based on any personal interest in excessive profits gathered therefrom.

# NEEDLESS SLAUGHTER.

Accidents like that on the Atlantic Coast Line on Thursday, whereby many of the passengers were drowned, are coming to be infrequent. The largest mortality on railways results from collisions; and when anything goes wrong at a bridge it is usually because a freshet has undermined the structure. Running into an open draw is an unusual performance.

It is not yet possible to fix with certainty the responsibility for this lamentable affair. The conductor and fireman of the wrecked train declare that the engineer was careless. The engineer is reported to have said that the air brakes did not work properly. Some one else asserts that the signal flag had faded so as to be no longer a warning of danger. Well, even so, it would have been possible to avert the accident had the drawbridge been protected as some others in this country and abroad are. By opening a switch before opening a draw it is feasible to derail a train, send it through sand which will obstruct its progress and so prevent any loss of life. Automatic zafeguards are much the best.

# PROGRESS FOR THE NEGRO.

Booker T. Washington on Thursday demonstrated anew the justness of his title as a wise and statesmanlike leader of his race. Probably no man more ardently than he wishes for himself and for other colored men every possible opportunity of civilized life. No man sets a higher ideal of rights and privileges for negroes then he does. But he has the largeness of mind and the philosophical understanding of life to see the necessity of firm foundations. knows that nobody can, in the long run, be anything but himself. No social opportunity will give a man a good standing in society unless he is equipped for social life. No ballot box will give him a voice worth having in the government unless he can discharge the duties of a good citizen. No equal chance to grow rich will profit him unless he is prepared to work in- in which almost as many lives may be lost as telligently and faithfully. No disposition on in one of the aimost weekly disasters on the part of others to respect him can bear fruit | American railroads. unless he is himself respectable.

Dr. Washington tells his people that their and it must be by natural and logical steps. thing we get. We cannot bridge the chasm That separates us from much that American Tife offers by simply meeting and passing reso-"heed to high sounding resolutions or lond

"we live." It is this common-sense spirit which | The discovery also shows that Dr. Doty's vigiinspires the National Negro Business League and makes its work so full of promise to the colored race and to the whole country.

Every successful negro is a soldler fighting for colored rights in the most effective way possible. He is meeting and disproving the old reproach that the negroes are incompetent and ling to make a treaty. that opportunity is wasted on them. He is gaining the material power which, in this practical industrial civilization, insures respect and consideration. He is responding to a need of the community, and gradually the community. instead of, perhaps reluctantly, permitting him to vote as a privilege, will want his vote as a bulwark of good government. The straight road for the negro to all the rights of which he is unjustly deprived is the way of industry and the upbuilding of individual character, which the National Negro Rusiness League is fol-

### TEMPERANCE AND FREE DELIVERY.

Probably the projectors of the rural free delivery system never dreamed they were establishing an instrument of moral reform. were serving the convenience and planning the enlightenment of the community. They wanted to bring the country people into closer contact with the world, but as for adding to the basic virtues of an already virtuous populace, that was doubtless furthest from their thoughts. Yet, if we may believe "The Evening Wisconsin" of Milwaukee, the rural carrier, in that state at least, has been a potent agent of sobriety.

In the old times, it says-and the statement is supported by the recollection of almost everybody familiar with conditious at night, especially Saturday night, in a hamlet-when the farmers went to town for their mail they found it convenient to stop at the village store to hear the news, swap gossip, tell a few stories and get a few drinks, sometimes a great many, before driving back to the farm. The trip to the postoffice was a convenient cover for the desire to drink. The liquor dealer could safely count on the necessity which brought the farmers to the postoffice to supply him with a steady trade. But in many country villages there has been a notable falling off in the saloon patronage since the mail went to the farmer instead of the farmer going to the mail. When the day's work is done, unless he is really intent upon drink, he is well content to sit by his own fireside and read the papers which have been brought to his hand. Of course, the drinking man will not forego his liquor on any such ac count, but the continual temptation to fall into drinking just for good fellowship is much lessened, and the village trips for recreation, being taken more directly for recreation, are more likely to include wives and children and embrace healthful pleasures.

Rural free delivery, while it brings the country into closer contact with the rest of the world, does so, in a measure, at the cost of the small towns which have grown up as the centres of rural life and trade. Probably many village grocers as well as village liquor dealers lament its spread. But it makes for a healthier country life, and legitimate business in the hands of a wise rural tradesman may be developed in harmony with it. The country grocer and shopkeeper ought, like their city rivals, to develop their mail order business and to make periodical deliveries. There has been some trouble over the activity of rural carriers as delivery agents, but it would seem as if they might perhaps be allowed to do this work, under careful regulation, for merchants on their own circuits at least, thus giving the country people who have no express companies to serve them the benefit of a substitute for at least a local parcels post. The express companies have no reason to object to such accommodation as they do not give any relief to the country people in general from the difficulty of securing small deliveries, and the local traders who have most strenuously objected to the carriers acting as delivery agents for urban invaders of their territory would in this case be building up their own business.

# DR. LEACH'S ARSENIC PELLETS.

merit, it was perfectly proper for him to seek the opportunity to try it in New-Orleans. There could not be any objection, either, to securing a letter of commendation from the Governor of his own state. Whether or not be showed good is another question. Resident practitioners may feel that it is a breach of professional etiquette to invade their field of operations.

Again, Governor Blanchard has, wittingly or unwittingly, shown discourtesy to the national government in directing the State Board of Health in Louisiana to give Dr. Leach all the facilities he desires for his experiments. The President having been invited to take charge of the task of suppressing the pestilence, and having committed the work to the Marine Hospital Service, Dr. Wyman and his agents are new responsible for the outcome. They should, therefore, have the largest freedom in the conduct of their campaign. Their approval should have been obtained before Dr. Leach was permitted to take steps which may result in increasing the number of cases of yellow fever. The medicine continuously for three weeks with a view to securing infimunity, and then to inoculate himself and perhaps a few volunteers in order to show how efficacious his preventive is Now, suppose it is not efficacious at all. Who would be to blame for the consequences? Not Dr. Leach alone, but Governor Blanchard also, Under the circumstances it would have been wiser to refer the request to Dr. White, who is directing the work of the national government

The eagerness with which a large number of people in that city are said to have sought treatment by Dr. Leach is not surprising. It illustrates a well known weakness of human nature. Fairly well educated and reasonably intelligent persons are all too prone to run after novelties in medicine and to take upon themselves the decision of questions which might better be left to trained physicians. In the present instance little harm need be expected from the use of arsenic pellets, if they are taken in moderation and if no attempt is made subse quently to put their virtues to a practical test Almost the only bad effect which can be foreseen is that an exaggerated idea of the value of the system will probably be derived by those who resort to it. But popular delusions constitute the source of such a large amount of human happiness that it is not always worth while to dispel them.

The opera bouffe war between the Achines and the Dutch, which has been in progress in the mildest of ways for three or four decades seems to have entered upon a new act. If it up a great battle may yet be fought

If that mysterious case of sickness in the Norwegian Hespital, in Brooklyn, had really proved to be one of yellow fever, as was reported on Wednesday, it would have been unique in the history of medicine. The period of incubation of that disease rarely exceeds five days, and it takes a week to reach New-York "lations. The day has passed when the great from Colon. As the patient had been on shore body of the American people will give serious several days before exhibiting any symptoms, at Jegan has thus far appropriated for war ex
"can make for fair and just consideration is suffering from typhoid fever, it is apparent that there is nothing abnormal in his experience."

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"can make for fair and just consideration is suffering from typhoid fever, it is apparent that there is nothing abnormal in his experience."

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[c] Image is a forming hand elapsed since he was ex
"can make for fair and just consideration is suffering from typhoid fever, it is apparent that there is nothing abnormal in his experience." least a fortnight had elapsed since he was ex-

tance has not been relaxed.

Oyama and Linevitch are holding the dogs of war in leash, but they are straining for the start. Those who have the momentous decision in their hands must count the cost of refus-

The press dispatch about Jupiter's "new satellite" sent out from California a day or two ago probably does not indicate that a fresh discovery has been made. It merely records the important fact that a body previously recognized only by its photographic image has been visually observed three nights in succession As such confirmation was supplied months ago for the report of a sixth satellite, the latest corroboration doubtless pertains to the seventh. Both moons, it will be remembered, were first announced by Mr. Perrine, of the Lick Observatory. More discoveries of the same class have been made at that institution than at any other in this country. Professor Barnard was there when he spied the fifth satellite of Jupiter. The next best records are those of the Naval Observatory and the Harvard Observatory. Professor Asaph Hall was connected with the former when he observed the two moons of Mars in 1877. Director Bond found one of the satellites of Saturn at Cambridge in 1848, with a telescope. Professor William H. Pickering, of the Harvard staff, detected another on a photographic plate fully three years ago.

Even the bad air of the Subway cannot kill the germ of romance.

Mr. Bryan will take in the Philippines on his trip around the world. What a pity he could not have been a member of Secretary Taft's Congressional party and thus have been able to enjoy the Hon. Bourke Cockran's speech in Manila, and perhaps make one himself!

What goes up must come down, even though be an aeroplane.

Commissioner Oakley expects to retain his place. Mayor McClellan was not a friend of Commissioner Crain, and his hostility brought about Mr. Crain's resignation. But it is not easy to see in what respects Crain was inferior to Oakley or Pallas or some other Tammany officeholders.

So many precautions have already been taken in thoroughly civilized communities to prevent the spread of tuberculosis that it would not seem possible that any of importance had been neglected. Still, "American Medicine" notes one that deserves the attention of family physicians who have consumptives under their care. If handkerchiefs used by the patients were boiled r disinfected with chemicals before going to the laundress, the chance that she would acquire tuberculesis would be diminished. Statistics show that a larger mortality from that cause occurs among washerwomen than among other women of the same station in life

The Arions, stranded in Far Rockaway, did ot seem to think of coming home, Arionlike, on the backs of dolphins. But perhaps modern dolphins do not live up to the fable.

Speaker Cannon, it is said, does not like the tariff talk indulged in at Manila by Congressmen Payne and Grosvenor. Secretary Taft missed a great opportunity when he failed to persuade "Uncle Joe" to be one of his party.

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The remodelling of the Jackson County Courthouse, at Independence, Mo., is an occasion of many reminiscences of old residents. The following tale told by "Uncle Jim" Peacock shows the diplomacy of the oldtime jurists: "They didn't take very good care of the courthouse in those days, and times the doors would stand open overnight. cold weather the town hogs got into the habit of sleeping in the room used by the County Court. If Dr. Leach, of St. Paul, thinks that he has As a result the room became infested with fleas. a method of fighting yellow fever which has When the time came for the spring term of court the judges found it impossible to give their attention to business, so annoying were the little pests But a bright idea struck one of the judges. Sheep raising was at that time a great industry, and many flocks were to be found in the edge of town taste in disregarding the opposition of local thick wool of a sheep, where he can bid defiance to physicians after he reached the Crescent City all the assaults of his enemies. A flock of sheep was borrowed and fastened overnight in the court room. Next day not a flea could be found in the courtroom, and the judges were left free to transact public business in peace and dignity."

"Be observing, my son!" said Willie's father "Cultivate the habit of seeing, and you will be a

"Cultivate the habit of seeing, and successful man."

Yes," added Willie's uncle. "Don't go through the world blindly. Learn to use your eyes."

"Little boys who are observing know a great deal more than those who are not," Willie's aunt put in. Willie took their advice to heart. A day passed, and once more he stood before the family council. "Well, Willie," said his father, "have you been using your eyes." The boy nodded. "Tell us what using learned."

ing your eyes?" The boy nodded. "Tell us what u've learned."
'Uncle Jim's got a bottle of whiskey hid behind is trunk," said Willie. "Aum Jennie's got an tra set of teeth in her dresser, and pa's t a deck of cards and a box of chips behind the oks in the secretary."

The little sneak!" exclaimed the family.—(Newboyses)

"It was a Sapulpa man," says "The Sapulpa Minnesota physician's plan is to administer Light," "who ran seven blocks last night trying to dedge a lightning bug. He thought it was the

TWO TRUE

"Two heads are better than one," it is said;
What a wise old saw is this,
For if there were never but just one head,
What would become of a kiss."
—(Lippincott's Magazine.

And what points about New-Mexico impressed you most?"
"The points of a cactus that I inadvectently sat down upon."—(Houston Post,

A Tongue Tying Disease.—Madge—Did the doctor tell you that you had any pronounced disease?

Dolly—Yes, dear; but I couldn't pronounce it if I tried for a week.—(Town Topics.

You seem bound and determined to live right up to my salary."
"I'm merely trying to live up to the diamond and things you gave me when we were engaged, dear."—(Houston Post.

DOWN THE HILL That man is "easy-going"
Who "goes it hard," because
His going is assisted
By gravitation's laws.—(Philadelphia Press.

According to "The Boston Herald" former Secretary of State Olney tells this story on Justice Gray, who prefers riding to walking, and a carriage to a streetcar: In Boston he was provided with a carriage by the United States Marshal, From Boston he went to Providence to hold court. He asked the United States Marshal there to provide him with a carriage to carry him back and forth. The marshal said he could not do so without paying for it out of his own pocket. "Very well," said Judge Gray, and paid for it

The Providence marshal wrote to the Rost. ushal and asked him how he managed a carriage for Judge Gray.

Ensily enough," was the response. "I provided Judge Gray with a carriage, and my account went through without any trouble. You see, I put the Hem under the head of 'care and transportation of

Mutual Recognition.—At a ball recently a young medical student suddenly came face to face with a dear, kind, fatherly looking gentleman, with white hair and highly respectable appearance.

They both stood transfixed; the same idea flashed across both of them.

"Your face is familiar to me—very familiar, but I cannot remember where we have not so often." However, the friendly impulse was carried out. They shook hands warmly, partook of a glass of wine, and parted, still ignorant of each other's name and occupation.

But the young man was determined to solve the

But the young man was determined to solve the roblem, and he selzed on a waiter and said to

# About People and Social Incidents.

### NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Rockefeller, who have been staying at Newport with James Stillman, have

purpose to visit Peking, as has been stated.

Miss Alice Roosevelt will return from the Far East with Secretary Taft's party, and does not

Miss Olga Mentagu, who came over to America with Mrs. Francis Leggett, is now cruising with Mr. and Mrs. Chubb on board their yacht

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston, who are at Bar Harbor, return next week to their country place at Morristown.

W. K. Vanderbilt, jr., has gone to Portsmouth. V. H., where he is staying at the Wentworth. Mrs. Vanderbilt and her little girls remain with her sister, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, at Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Russell Auchincless are at Bar Harbor, staying with Mr. and Mrs. John W.

C. Clive Bayley, the English consul at New-York, has left town for Newport, to spend the week-end with George S. Scott,

Elaborate preparations are being made at Cedarturst, Long Island, for the annual horse show on the grounds of the Rockawya Hunting Club a fortnight hence and for the bench show of the Cedarhurst Kennel Crub, which takes place the same week, on Saturday, September 9

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Hurd have left town for the White Mountains, where they will remain for several weeks.

Bradish Johnson has le't town to stay with R. Livingston Beekman, at N. wport,

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury have gone to Newport for a week to stay with Colonel and Mrs. September 3 has been set as the date of the

wedding of Miss Irene King, of Albany, to Francis Carley, at Ridgefield, Conn., where ide's mother. Mrs. J. Howard Ki is stending the summer. It was there, too, that the marriage of Miss Winona King to Oliver Perin, of Baltimore. took place last summer. Francis Carley is brother of Mrs. Oliver Harriman, with whom Francis Carley is a has been staying at Newport, and also of Mrs. Charles W. Hargens, of South Bend, Ind., who was formerly the wife of Richard Howland Hunt, the architect.

No date has as yet been set for " marriage of Miss Helen Fargo to Nathaniel F. Moore. The engagement was announced here some time ago.

Edmund L. Baylies has returned to New-York rom Europe. Mrs. Baylies remains abroad and i paying a series of country house visits in Scotland. She will sail for home later.

Lieutenant General Chaffee sails to-day to atend the grand annual managuvres of the French army. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Chaffee and his daughter, with whom he has been staying since Wednesday on Governor's Island a guests of General and Mrs. Frederick Grant. Governor's Island as the

### SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Newport, R. I., Aug. 18.—A ball was given this evening by Mrs. William G. Roelker at Hawkshurst and there was a surprise party given in honor of Mrs. M. B. Hall, arranged by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish. The ball was largely attended, while the surprise party was for but a few guests.

Elaborate arrangements had been made at Hawkshurst for the ball. On all the mantels in the villa were solid banks of white flowers interwined with asparagus fern, while the fireplaces were grouped with fancy colored foliage plants. Bunches of American Beauty roses were conspicu ous throughout the villa. Large baskets of the same flowers hung from the cellings, while large shields of white flowers were arranged about the Supper was served on the verandas at twenty-two small tables, the verandas being inclosed with oak leaves and illuminated with Japanese lanterns hanging from the ceiling. floral decorations for the tables were of pink. Supper was served at midnight, after which the cotilber was served at Elisha Dyer, ir., dancing with Mrs. Roelker. Favors were silver novelties and lewelry. A buffet supper was served during the entire evening and the music was furnished by the Hungarian Band and Mullally's Orchestra.

### The surprise party given for Noz. Hall was arranged by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Ogden M. Mrs. Philip Lydig and Miss Anna Sands. The party met at the home of Miss Sands, and, dressing in white dominos and hoods, entered automobile

and were driven to the Hall cottage. The party donned eye and noze masks, and surrounding the house gave a serenade which brought out the lb. tle dinner party. It was a perfect surprise, Mrs.

W. Storr Miller, Mrs. Gorge L. Rives, Mrs. William Fitzhugh Whitehouse, Mrs. James E. Haggin and Mrs. Alexander S. Clark. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Peters, the latter formerly Miss Wells, have arrive at Newport for the remainder of the seams Lord and Lady Cheylesmer, arrived at Newport Lord and Lady Cheylesmer, arrived at Newport this evening and are the guests of Mrs. French, the latter the mother of Lady Cherie

Colonel John Jgsob Aster has returned from New

C. D. Wetmore, of New-York, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lydig.
P. Lorfliard, jr., of New-York, is the guest of Mrs.

Registered at the Casino to-day were: Mr. and

Mrs. Ernest Iselin, H. Mason, J. C. Rowland, Sumner Gerard, M ss I. Page and W. Green,

### IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBENE.]

Lenox. Mass., Aug. 18.—Dr. F. S. Banga, of New-York, has bought a farm of 120 acres in Stockbridge, on what is known as the East Road, between Lee and Stockbridge. It is in the part of Stockbridge where T. W. Lulling and Miss Emily Tuckerman lately bought property. Mr. Luling has plans for large country house, and will begin its construction at once. Dr. Bangs will probably build a ountry seat on his new property.

Among those entered for the Lenox Cup at the Lenox golf tournament are A. M. Reed Albany; Paul Warner and J. L. Taylor, Ekwansk; A. L. White, Harvard; Dwight Partilige, Bedford Park; T. M. Sherman, Utica; F. M. Brondhead, Salem; P. W. Whittemere, Newton; Walter Tuckerman, Chevy Chase; John Moller, jr., Lakewood; Grenville Kane, Tuxedo; Malcolm McBurney, Stockbridge, and Frederic Herreshoff. Gland Foster has personally invited Walter J. Travis, the former champion, to Lenox for the tournament as his

Professor George Pepper, of New-York, a memher of the staff of the Museum of Natural History, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. George G. Heye. Robert Homans, of Boston, is a guest of Mr. and

Mrs. George B. Blake. First Secretary Hugh O'Befrae, of the British embassy, started to-day for Newport.

Misses Soobja and Clementias Fireles, of New-

York, who are at Tuxedo Park, will arrive at Edgecomb Cottage to-morrow. Several changes were made to-day in the pro-

gramme of the Berkshire Hunt for Sentember 4. A ony steeplechase has been added, and the Berkafter Steeplechuse will be only for hunter William B. O. Fiehrs's Elm Court baseball team

will play the Lenay Cottagers' team, Joseph W. Burden captain, to-morrow afternoon at Eim Court. Captain Henry M. Durand, son of the British Ambassador and Lady Durand, has succeeded his father as a member of the Lenox cricket team, and will play in a league game to-morrow afternoon on

Mrs. Helen C. Mills. C. Dudley Mh's and Miss Catherine Lyon, of Bridgeport: C. S. Johnson of Scranton, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. George A. Wright and Herbert Wright, of New-York, arrived at Hotel

L. B. Alleman, of New-York, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Pease, at the Orchard. Gustave de Strale and Mme. de Strale, the Swedish Minister and his wife, were among the contestants at a croquet tournament at Sha few Brook Inn to-day. The tournament will be com-

Travellers in automobiles who arrived in field to-day included Mr. and Mrs. August .ewis. of New-York: Stanley Y. Beach and Mrs. F. C. Leach, of Stratford, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. George W. Hawley and Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Brentan of Cincinnati; J. M. Vance, jr., of Wheeling, W. Va., and Carl G. Johnston, of Arlington, N. J.

The title to the Anson Phelps Stokes property either M. Dwight Collier or Eric B. Dahlgren Af New-York. Both are interested in the of the property. The estate is near the Lenox golf

# Kermit Goes West on a Hunting Significant Declaration by Counsel

PRESIDENT ON A PICNIC.

Trip. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Oyster Bay, Aug. 18.-Kermit Roosevelt, President Roosevelt's second son, left here early this morning for Deadwood, S. D., where he will be the guest of Superintendent Seth Bullock of the Black Hills forest reserve. In his three weeks' stay in the West Kermit will have an opportunity to hunt big game with his father's old friend. His brother, Theodore, spent several

weeks with Captain Bullock last fall. President Roosevelt and members of his family spent most of the day on a picnic at Lloyd's Neck. The President rowed the boat which conveyed the party to and from the camping ground and on the return trip pulled all the way against a strong wind.

Dr. Alexander Lambert, of New-York, an old friend of the Roosevelt family, arrived this evening and will remain at Sagamore Hill over Sunday.

# TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers who will sail to-day for Naples on the Prinzess Irene are: Mr. and Mrs. Simon Asher. Mr. and Mrs. James Huneker. H. L. Crane. Mrs. A. E. Camp. Mrs. A. E. Camp. Mrs. E. A. Tobler.

Those sailing to-day for Southampton on the St Louis are:

Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Garmany Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Manice Dr. and Mrs. Wharton Sink-ler. Mrs. William F. Dodge, James F. Fahnestock, jr. James B. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Mrs. Aurelle de Tonneay. The Rev. James A. Flood. Mrs. J. A. Logan.

The cabin list of the Etruria, which sails to-day for Liverpool, includes: Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tod.

Colonel C. L. Stowell.
Mr. and Mrs. John A. Sullit.
Robert Appleton.

Van.
Warren Dixon. Dr. and Mrs. Primelles.

Travellers departing to-day for Antwerp on the

Kroonland are:

Brigadier General James F.
Bell, U. S. A., and Mrs.
Bell, Lieutenant General Adna
R. Chaffee, U. S. A., and
Mrs. Captain Daniel T. Moore,
U. S. A.
Truax.

Mrs. George U. Crocker,
Mrs. George U. Crocker,

The Minnetonka will sail to-day for London with: Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Pickles. Professor H. C. Ives. Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Sadller. Captain and Mrs. J. W. Eng-lish. Son. Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Topalin-Jon.

Passengers embarking to-day for Hamburg on the Graf Waldersee are: and Mrs. W. L. Cowles. Professor and Mrs. William S. Marshall. and Mrs. George L. Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Ostrander. Inning.

Passengers who sailed vesterday for Liverpool in the Codric were: Governor and Mrs. Frank
W. Higgins
Justice William J. Gaynor.
Charles B. Poors
Lieutenant T. K. Elmsley.
Wilsian Gillette.
Miss Ida Conquest.

### WHAT HE NEEDED. From The Kansas City Star.

An Ozark County farmer received a note from a young man who had been "going with" his daughter recently, which read as follows: "Dear Sur: Wood like Jessie's hand in marage. She and I are in lay and I think I nede a wife. Yares, Henry." The farmer replied by letter, saying: "Friend Henry: You don't need a wife. You need a spelling book. Get one and study it a year. Then write me again."

# "MUST HAVE RIGHTS."

# for Mrs. Wood.

Henry W. Catlin, personal counsel for the widow of Alan W. Wood, went to Washington yesterday, expecting to be absent from this city at least two days, and there will not be any further ences looking to a prevention of a contest of Ma. Wood's will before Monday. Before he left the city yesterday Mr. Cathin said that nothing was accomplished by the conference he had with representatives of the Wood children on Thursday

accomplished by the conference he had with representatives of the Wood children on Thursday night.

"We discussed the situation in all its phases," he said, "but nothing definite was settled. I said the demand of Mrs. Wood for one-third of the estate. There were several clauses of the will on which we could not agree. They will be taken up at the next conference on Monday night, and it a possible that the dispute will be settled out of court, but Mrs. Wood must have her rights."

Apparently Mr. Catlin was informed at the conference by representatives of the Wood children that Mr. Wood's enrite estate would not exceed \$3,000,000, for he said he had reason to know that two years ago the estate was at least \$3,000,000. The widow would want to know, he said, how Mr. Wood got rid of \$5,000,000, and how much of it went to his sons and daughters after his will was made. The will was made, he said, at the urgent solicitation of his children after they had importuned him to allenate his estate from his wife and after he was half crazy from the effect of such importunities, His income at the time of his death was about \$80,000 a year.

The children of Mr. Wood, it is said, are anxious.

half crazy from the close. His death was about 180,000 a year.

The children of Mr. Wood, it is said, are anxious to have their father's body taken to Pittsburg and buried beside the bodies of his first two wives. Mr. Catlin said yesterday that if the widow received \$1,000,000, or a third of the estate, she would consent to the transfer of the body.

# THE SCORNFUL CADDIE.

From The King

From The Kinz

A very pompous, self-sufficient and very half ger was once playing over an Irish course. He as his caddie a battered old Irish peasant, wit very knowing twinkle in the corner of his After each stroke—and each stroke was cruel hon the green turf of Oald Direiand—the valuel outs one said to his caddie in the most locally faion, "Replace the turf, caddle!" Quietly and tiently the caddie went through the performat thinking volumes and saying nothing at all the eighteenth was reached. Then, as the duffed shot stumbled its way to the parting for and "Replace the turf, caddle!" rang in his effort the last time, he turned with a look of effable scorn upon his august employer and it was to do? By the boly fly, it'll be returned place we'll be all doing when you're gone.

### NOT A DAY'S WORK FOR A V. C. From The Pall Mall Gazette.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Major General "Willie" McBean V. C. wa his day perhaps the best known "ranker that rose from being a private soldier to the common of a division. "Willie" got his "Cross for left on fewer than eleven mutineers, one after other, at the storming of Lucknow, and is continued in the sestion of Lucknow, and is continued in the region of Lucknow, and is control in the region of Lucknow, and six current in the region to the sestion of "every man who wore a button," and Sligarett, who pinned the decoration on the hebreast, made the customary little speech in course of which he alluded to the episode at good day's work. "Toots, toots, mon," region of the customary little property of the perhaps a little piqued at his performance be spoken of as a day's work. "Toots, mon, it did tak" me twunty meanules."

# POT AND KETTLE.

icature in the Edinburkh streets. He was a cheer old patriarch, with handsome features and his falling in ringlets about his shoulders. No one was had seen him could possibly forget him.

One day he was accosted by a very little boothler with his "Shine your bears at".

Blackle was impressed by the filthness of the boy's face.

'I don't want a shine my hid, said he "But it you'll go and wash your face I'll give you a shipeness."

"A right, sir," was the lad's right. Then ever to a neighboring foundain and make thems. Returning, he held one his band many.

Well, my lad," said the processor, "you have carned your sixpence. Here it is."
"I dinna want it, auld chap," returned the boy, with a lordly air. "Ye can keep it and get yet hair cut."